

**We Claim:**

1. A method of making a tissue product comprising:

- a) depositing an aqueous suspension of papermaking fibers onto a forming fabric thereby forming a wet tissue web;
- b) transferring the wet tissue web to a sculpted fabric having a tissue machine contacting side and a tissue contacting side, and comprising, on the tissue contacting side an upper porous member comprising a base with nonwoven elevated regions thereon comprising a first group of nonwoven raised elements and a second group of nonwoven raised elements, both raised relative to the base, wherein the first group of nonwoven raised elements extends in at least a first direction and the second group of nonwoven raised elements extends in at least a second direction, wherein the first and second groups of nonwoven raised elements are arranged on the base to produce elevated and depressed regions defining a three-dimensional tissue contacting surface comprising:
  - i) a first background region having a set of substantially parallel first elevated regions comprising at least a subset of the first group of nonwoven raised elements, and comprising a first group of depressed regions, wherein the first elevated regions and the first depressed regions alternate;
  - ii) a second background region having a set of substantially parallel second elevated regions comprising at least a subset of the second group of nonwoven raised elements, and comprising a second group of depressed regions, wherein the second elevated regions and the second depressed regions alternate; and,
  - iii) a transition region positioned between the first and second background regions, wherein the first elevated regions of the first background region terminate and the

second elevated regions of the second background region terminate; and,

c) drying the wet tissue web.

5 **2.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the upper porous member consists essentially of nonwoven materials.

**3.** The method of Claim 2, wherein the sculpted fabric consists essentially of nonwoven materials.

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**4.** The method of Claim 2, wherein the upper porous member is joined to an underlying strength layer.

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**5.** The method of Claim 4, wherein the underlying strength layer comprises a woven fabric.

**6.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the base of the upper porous member is unitary with at least one of the first group of nonwoven raised elements or the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

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**7.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric is substantially unitary.

**8.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric comprises a three-dimensional fibrous nonwoven layer.

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**9.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric comprises a nonwoven layer of substantially uniform basis weight.

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**10.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the upper porous member comprises a fibrous nonwoven web of substantially nonuniform basis weight.

11. The method of Claim 1, wherein the upper porous member comprises a fibrous nonwoven web.

5 12. The method of Claim 11, wherein the base of the upper porous member comprises a fibrous nonwoven web.

10 13. The method of Claim 1, wherein at least one of the first elevated regions of the first background regions overlap with at least one of the second elevated regions of the second background region within the transition region by a distance of 10 mm or less.

15 14. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is in the cross-machine direction.

15 15. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements at an acute angle to the cross-machine direction.

20 16. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is in the machine direction.

17. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is at an acute angle to the machine direction.

25 18. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is substantially orthogonal to the second direction of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

30 19. The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is at an acute angle to the second direction of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

**20.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the first direction of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is substantially the same as the second direction of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

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**21.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the transition region has greater surface depth than the first background region.

**22.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the transition region has greater surface

10 depth than the second background region.

**23.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the transition region is filled.

**24.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the transition region has substantially the

15 same surface depth of the first background region.

**25.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the transition region has substantially the same surface depth of the second background region.

20 **26.** The method of Claim 1, wherein each nonwoven raised element of the first group of nonwoven raised elements has a width and the maximum plane difference of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is at least about 30% of the width of one of the nonwoven raised elements of the first group of nonwoven raised elements.

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**27.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the maximum plane difference of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is at least about 0.12 mm.

**28.** The method of Claim 1, wherein each nonwoven raised element of the

30 second group of nonwoven raised elements has a width and the maximum plane

difference of the second group of nonwoven raised elements is at least about 30% of the width of one nonwoven raised element of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

5    **29.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the maximum plane difference of the second group of nonwoven raised elements is at least about 0.12 mm.

10    **30.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the first background region has a first background texture and the second background region has a second background texture.

15    **31.** The method of Claim 30, wherein the first background texture of the first background region is substantially the same as the second background texture of the second background region.

20    **32.** The method of Claim 30, wherein the first background texture of the first background region is different than the second background texture of the second background region.

25    **33.** The method of Claim 1, wherein each nonwoven raised element of the first group of nonwoven raised elements has a first beginning point and a first ending point, each nonwoven raised element of the second group of nonwoven raised elements has a second beginning point and a second ending point wherein the first ending point of at least one of the nonwoven raised elements of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is separated in the transition region by a gap having a width ranging from about 10 mm to about negative 10 mm from the second ending point of at least one of the nearest nonwoven raised elements of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

30    **34.** The method of Claim 33, wherein the gap has a width ranging from about 4 mm to about negative 4 mm.

35. The method of Claim 1 wherein the maximum distance between adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is at least 0.3 mm.

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36. The method of Claim 35, wherein the maximum distance between adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the first group of nonwoven raised elements is greater than the width of one of the adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the first group of nonwoven raised elements.

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37. The method of Claim 1, wherein the maximum distance between adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the second group of nonwoven raised elements is at least 0.3 mm.

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38. The method of Claim 37, wherein the maximum distance between adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the second group of nonwoven raised elements is greater than the width of one of the adjacent nonwoven raised elements of the second group of nonwoven raised elements.

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39. The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric is a forming wire.

40. The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric is a through air drying fabric.

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41. The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric is a transfer fabric.

42. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tissue contacting surface of the sculpted fabric is non-macroscopically monoplanar.

43. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tissue contacting surface of the sculpted fabric is macroscopically monoplanar. 2

5 44. The method of Claim 1, wherein the base fabric comprises a non-woven material.

45. The method of Claim 1, wherein the base fabric comprises a woven material.

10 46. The method of Claim 1, wherein the wet tissue web has a consistency of at least about 20 percent when the wet tissue web is transferred to the sculpted fabric.

15 47. The method of Claim 1, wherein drying the wet tissue web comprises noncompressive drying.

48. The method of Claim 47, wherein the noncompressive drying the wet tissue web comprises through air drying on a throughdrying fabric thereby forming a dried tissue web.

20 49. The method of Claim 48, wherein the speed of the throughdrying fabric is from about 10 to about 80 percent slower than the speed of the forming fabric.

50. The method of Claim 48, further comprising transferring the wet tissue web from the forming fabric to a transfer fabric before transferring the wet tissue web to the throughdrying fabric wherein the speed of the transfer fabric is from about 10 to about 80 percent slower than the speed of the forming fabric.

51. The method of Claim 50, wherein the speed of the transfer fabric is substantially the same as the speed of the sculpted fabric.

52. The method of Claim 47, wherein the wet tissue web is at least partially throughdried on the sculpted fabric.

53. The method of Claim 1, wherein the sculpted fabric is a transfer fabric.

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54. A tissue product made by the method of Claim 1.

55. The tissue product of Claim 54, wherein the tissue product has a density that is substantially uniform.

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56. The tissue product of Claim 54, wherein the tissue product has a machine direction stretch of greater than about 10 percent.

57. The method of Claim 48, wherein the dried tissue web is not creped.

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58. The method of Claim 48, wherein the dried tissue web is transferred to a Yankee dryer.

59. The method of Claim 58, wherein the dried tissue web is removed from the  
20 Yankee dryer without creping.

60. The method of Claim 59, wherein the dried tissue web is removed from the  
Yankee dryer with creping.

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61. The method of Claim 48, further comprising dewatering the wet tissue web by  
at least one of displacement dewatering, capillary dewatering, and application of  
an air press.

**62.** The method of Claim 48, further comprising dewatering the wet tissue web by at least one of impulse drying, radiofrequency drying, long nip pressing, wet pressing, steam drying, high intensity nip drying, and infrared drying.

5    **63.** The method of Claim 1, wherein the wet tissue web is treated with a chemical strength agent and creped two or more times.

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